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JPRS 81520

12 August 1982

# Mongolia Report

No. 343

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12 August 1982

## MONGOLIA REPORT

No. 343

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FIRST QUARTER 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT OF MPR RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Apr. 82 p 2

[Report issued by MPR Central Statistical Administration: "On Results of Fulfillment of MPR State Economic and Cultural Development Plan in the First Quarter of 1982"]

[Text] Our country's working people, guided by the decisions of the party's third and fourth Central Committee plenums, the most recent session of the People's Great Hural, the instructions and speech by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at the Plenum, extensively engaged in socialist competition and displaying a high degree of political and labor activeness, successfully fulfilled, in the principal indices, the quarterly national economic and cultural development plan.

I. Agriculture

A total of 98.7 percent of this year's livestock herd increase, or 5,329.7 million head, is being maintained. The total number of young stock being raised is 111,700 head greater than during the same period last year. The percentage of young stock being raised is larger in Ubs Nuur, Dundgobi, Oborhangay, Dornogobi, Bayan-Olgii, and Bulgan aymags than in the others.

The percentage of young stock being raised on state farms is 97.1 percent, and 98.7 percent in agricultural cooperative, which is greater than in the first quarter of last year.

For the country as a whole, 93.7 percent of tractors, 96.1 percent of plows, and 94.0 percent of seeders designated for field work have been repaired and are ready for operation.

The quarterly procurement plan for cattle hides was fulfilled by 134.9 percent, and small livestock by 113.5 percent.

In the first quarter 235 livestock buildings were completed and put into operation, with a total accommodation of 85,100 head of stock, as well as 70 watering stations.

## II. Industry

Industrial output volume increased by 18.6 percent over the same period last year. The quarterly gross output plan was fulfilled by 102.6 percent, and the labor productivity increase plan by 104.3 percent.

Plan fulfillment and the gross output growth rate broken down by branches of industry are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Branch	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the Corresponding Period of Last Year
Power industry	97.7	95.2
Coal industry	104.6	118.6
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.7	163.5
Metalworking industry	100.8	119.2
Building materials industry	101.2	111.4
Forest products and woodworking industry	103.5	100.2
Textile industry	104.3	153.3
Leather, fur and footwear industry	103.8	120.9
Garment industry	104.3	100.0
Chemical industry	115.4	115.2
Printing industry	96.8	95.5
Food and gustatory industry	101.8	125.1

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of goods production and sales, as well as labor productivity growth, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment			Output in Comparison With the Corresponding Period of Last Year
	Production	Sales	Labor Productivity Growth	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	99.7	104.7	100.1	104.7
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	103.5	-	104.4	146.7
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	105.0	104.4	106.3	123.4
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	103.6	96.5	105.3	104.8
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	102.3	102.6	108.7	107.5
Ministry of Agriculture	94.1	96.0	97.2	162.6
Ministry of Transportation	101.6	99.2	101.6	100.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	104.5	103.2	104.2	99.2

The Erdenet Mining and Concentrative Combine and the Mongolsovtsvetmet Production Association overfulfilled their production plan. The Sharyn gol, Aduunchuun and Bayanteg coal strip mines, the central power system, the production associations of wool processing enterprises, garment enterprises and raw hide processing enterprises, the cement plant, the Darhan Silicate Brick and Lime Plant, the Suhbaatar and Tosontsengel woodworking combines, the timber cutting operations in Yoroo and Tunhel, the Ulaanbaatar Automotive Repair Plant, the domestic services administration, the canned meat and beer-vodka combines, the meat packing combine in the town of Choybalsan, the Moron Milling and Feed Combine, plus many other industrial enterprises overfulfilled their product sales plan. Due to poor organization of production and labor, a total of 14 industrial enterprises underfulfilled their production plan by 10.6 million tugriks, while 22 enterprises underfulfilled their product sales plan by 12.6 million tugriks.

Plan fulfillment and production growth rate for the principal industrial product categories are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Product	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
Electric power	94.3	95.3
Thermal energy	101.7	96.0
Coal	104.6	118.6
Fluorspar	104.3	112.1
Lime	102.2	109.7
Construction bricks	92.5	90.7
Cement	100.5	122.1
Milled lumber	102.2	108.3
Washed wool	112.1	115.9
Felt	100.7	99.2
Felt footwear	100.8	91.8
Woolen fabrics	100.0	106.4
Rugs	98.0	187.7
Knitwear products	102.1	122.6
Suits	102.4	76.3
Chrome-tanned sheepskin	104.2	201.7
Chrome leather, Russian leather	100.2	97.2
Leather footwear	93.3	94.1
Leather coats	101.1	116.1
Tanned leather jackets	102.4	101.9
Pork	118.0	109.4
Sausage products	105.9	117.0
Milk and dairy products	120.9	150.5
Flour	97.2	202.2
Bread	103.4	108.2
Confectionary goods	108.0	106.5
Fruit beverages and mineral waters	107.2	106.0
Feed mix concentrates	229.7	104.8
Newspapers	104.8	102.9

### III. Construction

This country's construction organizations performed construction and installation work totaling 161.3 million tugriks, 4.5 percent more than in the same period of last year.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of construction and installation work, as well as rate of labor productivity growth, broken down by the principal contractor ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment		Construction and Installation Work in Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
	Construction and Installation Work	Labor Productivity Growth	
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	103.8	115.5	102.0
Main Administration of Construction Troops	100.3	-	105.5
Ministry of Irrigation	116.1	111.9	124.7
Ministry of Transportation	102.2	120.6	107.9
Ministry of Communications	100.9	128.4	119.9
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	91.6	87.4	108.5
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	95.7	95.6	88.8
Ministry of Agriculture	100.6	103.0	107.9
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	126.2	94.0	144.5
Main Administration of Highways	93.5	101.3	127.5

With the exception of the trusts and offices of the Dornogobi, Dundgobi, and Hentiy aymags, all the subordinate construction trusts and offices of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry overfulfilled the quarterly construction and installation work plan. In spite of plan fulfillment by the main contractor ministries and agencies, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, and the Main Highways Administration failed to meet their quarterly construction and installation work plan.

### IV. Transportation and Communications

The quarterly freight traffic plan for all modes of transportation was fulfilled by 98.2 percent, the freight operations plan by 94.2 percent, the passenger traffic plan by 103.9 percent, and the passenger operations plan by 107.1 percent.

The transportation labor productivity increase plan (converted to calculated ton/kilometers) was fulfilled by 100.2 percent, including 103.4 percent for motor transport, 100.0 percent for rail transport, and 99.7 percent for air transport.



Plan fulfillment, broken down by modes of transportation, is characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Modes of Transportation	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
Freight traffic		
motor transport	101.6	107.2
rail transport	97.0	97.1
air transport	107.1	101.1
Passenger operations		
motor transport	92.5	109.2
rail transport	97.3	104.4
air transport	112.3	107.0
Passenger traffic		
motor transport	106.6	107.8
rail transport	102.3	101.0
air transport	99.9	108.1
Passenger operations		
motor transport	107.2	108.6
rail transport	105.0	104.3
air transport	97.8	108.5

The transport enterprise administrations of Arhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Dundgobi, Oborhangay and Hobd aymags, motor transport terminals 1, 5, 22, 27, 39, and a number of other transport enterprises overfulfilled the quarterly freight traffic and freight hauling operations plan. Transport enterprises operating under the new system of planning and economic incentive overfulfilled the freight traffic plan by 3.9 percent and the passenger traffic plan by 6.6 percent.

The transport enterprise administrations of Bayan Hongor, Bulgan, and Gobi-Altay aymags, and motor transport terminals 35 and 38 failed to meet their plan targets, thus increasing the number of such entities in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

The quarterly revenues plan for communications enterprises was fulfilled by 102.9 percent, and revenues volume increased by 3.9 million tugriks in comparison with the same period of last year.

Fulfillment of the principal indices plan for communications operations is characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Principal Indices	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the Correspond- ing Period of Last Year
Dial telephone exchanges	100.0	101.9
Telephone stations	100.3	104.0
Radio broadcast facilities	99.3	106.9
Radio receivers	100.8	104.0
Sending of letters and printed matter	100.3	111.7
Television sets	101.6	111.0
Telegrams	104.0	106.5
Telephone calls	102.1	105.2
Newspaper delivery	101.6	99.0

## V. Trade

Retail sales volume increased by 4.9 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and the quarterly plan was fulfilled by 101.4 percent.

Plan fulfillment and growth rate of retail sales, broken down by ministries and agencies, are characterized by the following figures (percentages):

Ministries and Agencies	Plan Fulfillment	In Comparison With the First Quarter of 1981
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	101.4	104.5
Ministry of Culture	108.2	109.3
Ministry of Communications	100.4	78.0
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	95.2	112.7
Ministry of Health	109.3	102.6
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	101.2	107.0

The sales plan for public dining enterprises was fulfilled by 104.0 percent, and its volume increased by 9.2 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

In comparison with the same period of last year, foreign trade volume increased by 32.5 percent, including 57.8 percent for exports and 23.3 percent for imports.

Volume of social economy and services revenues increased by 9.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and quarterly plan fulfillment was 106.4 percent.

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CSO: 1819/48

SUPPLEMENT TO FIRST QUARTER 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 10 Apr 82 p 2

[The following tables of the MPR First Quarter 1982 Economic and Cultural Plan Fulfillment Report released by the MPR Statistical Office on 6 April 1982 was not included in the version of the first quarter 1982 plan fulfillment report published in the 13 April 1982 issue of NOVOSTI MONGOLII.]

[Text] The following tables show the fulfillment of various main aspects of the first quarter 1982 plan according to aymags (in percent):

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Raising Young Animals</u>	<u>Female Camels Producing Young</u>
Arhangay	99.1	91.3
Bayan-Olgii	99.5	94.0
Bayanhongor	98.8	97.8
Bulgan	99.5	92.5
Gobi-Altay	98.1	98.7
Dornogobi	99.6	93.6
Dornod	98.1	99.1
Dundgobi	99.7	91.2
Dzabhan	96.5	95.4
Oborhangay	99.6	99.9
Omnogobi	98.4	93.6
Suhbaatar	98.8	89.8
Selenge	96.0	100.0
Tob	99.3	98.7
Ubs	99.8	94.3
Hobd	98.5	97.6
Hobsgol	98.3	98.6
Hentiy	97.2	93.0

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Procured</u>	
	<u>Hides</u>	<u>Skins</u>
Arhangay	163.7	100.5
Bayan-Olgii	76.6	63.5
Bayanhongor	116.5	118.4
Bulgan	108.0	135.6
Gobi-Altay	147.7	111.1
Dornogobi	191.8	110.4
Dornod	157.0	129.1
Dundgobi	163.1	127.4
Dzabhan	171.5	113.2
Oborhangay	106.2	109.1
Omnogobi	110.7	114.0
Suhbaatar	124.1	169.9
Selenge	160.5	114.1
Tob	109.8	82.2
Ubs	101.5	118.6
Hobd	91.3	113.4
Hobsgol	169.9	117.7
Hentiy	162.3	112.9

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Product Sales</u>			
	<u>Food Industry</u>	<u>Publishing Industry</u>	<u>Power Industry</u>	<u>Social Economy, Services, Establishments</u>
Arhangay	101.2	105.6	103.3	108.0
Bayan-Olgii	112.0	104.9	102.1	112.0
Bayanhongor	114.6	110.0	106.5	82.8
Bulgan	101.1	116.8		100.0
Gobi-Altay	102.1	121.8	106.0	104.5
Dornogobi	97.5	101.3	100.2	94.5
Dornod	100.3	109.1	98.8	111.0
Dundgobi	101.5	105.1	102.9	109.3
Dzabhan	96.9	100.7	101.2	92.5
Oborhangay	103.6	104.4	104.9	106.7
Omnogobi	110.5	117.8	102.7	95.6
Suhbaatar	108.5	103.8	107.6	100.3
Selenge	100.1	104.6		112.7
Tob	104.0	101.4		101.1
Ubs	103.8	100.7	109.1	102.9
Hobd	105.1	111.5	104.7	101.4
Hobsgol	103.4	102.0	115.6	89.0
Hentiy	107.0	100.2	103.8	102.5

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Construction Trusts, Offices</u>	<u>Construction-Installation</u>	
		<u>Irrigation Administrations</u>	<u>Inter- Cooperative Industry</u> <u>Agricultural Cooperative</u>
Arhangay	100.4	146.6	23.2      9.2
Bayan-Olgii	106.0	131.9	205.0      6.6
Bayanhongor	102.0	140.4	35.2      0
Bulgan	111.5	109.2	115.3      0
Gobi-Altay	100.4	136.6	165.7      0
Dornogobi	92.9	159.6	14.0      0
Dornod	136.3	248.9	108.5      5.2
Dundgobi	95.4	78.4	52.3      0
Dzabhan	101.0	105.2	74.1      7.9
Oborhangay	106.2	87.7	56.8      35.0
Omnogobi	103.0	152.7	95.8      0
Suhbaatar	105.1	229.7	0      0
Selenge	172.7	101.4	
Tob	160.2	200.0	40.8      0
Ubs	104.0	95.8	0      0
Hobd	103.1	146.6	27.2      70.0
Hobsgol	101.2	134.2	56.2      19.6
Hentiy	74.5	124.7	0      17.2

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Motor Transport</u>	
	<u>Freight Turnover</u>	<u>Passenger Turnover</u>
Arhangay	121.9	104.6
Bayan-Olgii	103.1	101.7
Bayanhongor	95.4	118.1
Bulgan	95.7	76.4
Gobi-Altay	86.7	88.1
Dornogobi	100.7	110.7
Dornod	102.6	104.0
Dundgobi	116.7	114.7
Dzabhan	104.9	115.9
Oborhangay	120.3	116.8
Omnogobi	118.5	172.0
Suhbaatar	107.1	100.9
Selenge	122.7	116.9
Tob	103.4	119.1
Ubs	103.5	51.2
Hobd	106.7	102.8
Hobsgol	101.7	77.2
Hentiy	104.5	107.6



<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Retail Trade Turnover</u>	<u>Of this: Trade, Procurement Administration</u>
Arhangay	101.5	100.0
Bayan-Olgii	101.7	102.7
Bayanhongor	94.8	96.4
Bulgan	100.5	100.7
Gobi-Altay	101.1	100.4
Dornogobi	100.8	104.3
Dornod	103.1	104.0
Dundgobi	104.2	103.6
Dzabhan	101.5	103.1
Oborhangay	104.8	104.6
Omnogobi	104.4	105.3
Suhbaatar	95.9	94.5
Selenge	102.1	101.4
Tob	101.8	101.8
Ubs	98.4	97.4
Hobd	101.2	101.5
Hobsgol	102.1	102.9
Hentiy	97.5	96.9

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Revenues Derived From</u>				<u>Revenues From Local Budgets</u>
	<u>Use of Communications</u>	<u>Cultural Organizations</u>	<u>Social Economy</u>	<u>Economic Services</u>	
Arhangay	101.1	107.0	103.0	110.1	101.4
Bayan-Olgii	101.2	105.3	105.2	119.2	101.2
Bayanhongor	102.6	107.4	106.9	83.4	100.0
Bulgan	100.6	91.6	107.4	102.8	105.1
Gobi-Altay	101.9	99.5	103.6	106.4	102.8
Dornogobi	101.0	101.9	103.0	97.3	100.2
Dornod	102.5	107.4	104.3	109.4	100.6
Dundgobi	102.9	104.8	113.7	114.3	103.4
Dzabhan	101.4	108.6	108.0	90.4	103.5
Oborhangay	103.4	101.9	100.6	107.5	100.5
Omnogobi	109.5	133.8	107.7	98.9	113.3
Suhbaatar	102.4	91.0	111.0	100.6	102.8
Selenge	101.6	108.7	105.0	113.5	102.0
Tob	101.8	132.5	107.8	100.7	96.0
Ubs	101.8	118.1	109.2	103.1	110.1
Hobd	102.9	98.6	104.3	102.1	100.6
Hobsgol	100.4	113.9	112.7	89.1	101.0
Hentiy	104.2	116.9	111.4	110.7	101.0

CSO: 1818/10

ULAANBAATAR CELEBRATES MPR REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM191311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, state and public organizations and the capital's working people devoted to the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution has been held here. It was attended by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, J. Batmonh, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, and others.

The keynote speaker, S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Mongolian minister of public security, noted that the republic's working people have traveled a glorious path of struggles and victories and are now successfully resolving socialist building tasks under the MPRP's leadership.

These successes, the speaker noted, have been possible thanks to the Soviet Union's comprehensive aid and support.

Touching on international questions, the speaker stressed that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Session on disarmament and also other Soviet peace initiatives are of invaluable significance for the struggle against the threat of war.

A military parade and holiday demonstration by working people were held in Ulaanbaatar's Central Square today on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

CSO: 1819/71

TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR HOLIDAY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The special MONTSAME correspondent in Moscow communicates the following: Y. Tsedenbal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic arrived in Moscow for a holiday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; M. N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Y. P. Bavrln, chief of a section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, other officials as well as D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR and diplomatic workers of the Mongolian Embassy welcomed Y. Tsedenbal at the Vnukov Airport of the Soviet capital.

CSO: 1819/70

TSEDENBAL SENDS TELEGRAM OBSERVING EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1936 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 23 July 1982, Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mohammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

CSO: 1819/70

## BATMONH HEADS MONGOLIAN DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1925 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] On 27 July 1982, J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, left Ulaanbaatar for Sofia. He will be in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Georgi Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolian-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, D. Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad, D. Saaral, first deputy director of the administrative office of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, are accompanying J. Batmonh.

D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, B. Dejid, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, D. Sodnom and C. Suren, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, T. Balhajab, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, M. Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, J. Abhia, colonel general and minister of defense, and other officials saw J. Batmonh off at the Ulaanbaatar Buyant-uhaa Airport. V. Bonchev, temporary People's Republic of Bulgaria charge d'affaires in the Mongolian People's Republic, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, also saw Batmonh off.

CSO: 1819/70

'MONTSAME' CITES LAZAR, BATMONH RECEPTION REMARKS

OW151022 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Report on speeches given by Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Politburo member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, at a reception presumably held in Budapest on 11 June]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Jun (MONTSAME)--Our party, government and people with great pride follow the broad scale creative labour in the Mongolian People's Republic, said Politburo member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, speaking at a reception hosted in honour of the Mongolian government delegation, led by Jambyn Batmonh, [member of] the MPRP CC Politbureau, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, currently on an official visit of friendship to Hungary. We highly assess the historic achievements of the Mongolian people in building a socialist society, developing the economy and culture. We are glad that the prestige of the consistent internationalist policy of Mongolia is growing in the international arena, said Gyorgy Lazar. Cooperation between the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic] and the MPR have longstanding traditions, relations between our two countries, as well as the invariable fraternal ties between the HSWP and the MPRP are developing successfully. We will, in the future, make every effort within our capacity to contribute to the development of the national economy of the MPR and deepening of mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Our two countries, continued Gyorgy Lazar, are active members of the CEMA, one of the most important international organisations of the socialist community. This promotes the further extension of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The Hungarian prime minister noted with deep satisfaction the complete identity of the stand of the two countries on all questions regarding the present international situation. We are together making efforts for the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social structures, and for repulsing joint intrigues of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists menacing peace the world over. We are making sincere efforts to develop international multi-farious and

mutually-advantageous cooperation, preserve and defend the achievements in detente. That is why, we wholly support the repeated peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. We also consistently uphold the proposal of the MPR to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, said Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar in conclusion.

In reply Jambyn Batmonh said that the friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is becoming closer, stronger and fruitful.

The MPRP Central Committee, our government and the Mongolian people, Batmonh stated, are deeply grateful for the technological and economic assistance of the Hungarian People's Republic, which is an important contribution to the development of agriculture and industry of our country, to the training of national qualified personnel.

The 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) was held here in Budapest. Its decision will undoubtedly promote to a considerable extent the further development of the socialist economic integration and solution of major objectives of socialist and communist construction in our countries.

We sincerely welcome the remarkable achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society and in realising the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Hungarian People's Republic is making an important contribution to the successful solution of common tasks of the fraternal countries, to augment the economic potential and political influence of the world socialism, consolidate the unity of the socialist community and to steadily raise the efficiency of the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The situation in the world today, has seriously aggravated. [as printed] International imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, is trying to forestall, and where possible, to turn back the wheels of world progress, and deliver a blow to the cause of national and social liberation, democracy and socialism. The great-power and hegemonistic course of the present Chinese leaders is practically teaming up with these actions dangerous to peace and security of peoples.

Imperialism is seeking to deliver a blow, in the first place, to real socialism. This is glaringly expressed by the attempts to destroy the socialist structure in Poland with the help of domestic counter-revolution.

The MPRP and the government of the MPR, together with the fraternal parties and countries, consistently support the Polish United Workers' Party and all working people of the PPR [Polish People's Republic] in their efforts to defend their socialist gains and against the counter-revolution and imperialist intrigues.



Forces of imperialism and reaction are fanning up tension, creating seats of conflict situation in different regions of the world, intensifying their intrigues against the independence and sovereignty of nations and are pushing mankind to nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries counterpose the policy of military adventure and aggression with a policy of peaceful co-existence, deepening detente and real disarmament.

The MPR, like all other fraternal socialist countries, is of the view, further pointed out Mongolian Prime Minister Batmonh, that the only same alternative to confrontation is political dialogue and negotiations, consolidation of the atmosphere to trust among states, search for ways for a peaceful solution of conflicts on the basis of equality and with due regard for the legitimate interests of the sides. This, naturally, demands political will-power, persistency and tireless efforts.

Proceeding from such a conviction, the 18th congress of the MPRP proposed to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. This proposal is in keeping with the proposals of the Soviet Union, the three fraternal countries of Indochina, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and other states making sincere efforts to consolidate peace, stability and cooperation in different regions of the Asian continent.

Our party and government are deeply grateful to the HPR, which like all other fraternal socialist countries, is actively supporting our initiative. It's also a pleasure to note that it's receiving positive response and support in many Asian countries and other parts of the world, said Batmonh.

The MPR together with other socialist communist countries fully support the Soviet peace programme for the 80's, new constructive proposals advanced by Leonid I. Brezhnev in his speech at the gala meeting in Tashkent, the 17th congress of the Soviet Trade Unions and the 19th congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League. The MPR attaches great significance to the Soviet-American summit meeting and wholly supports the Soviet stand that the talks should be held constructively on the principles of equality and equal security.

Our government believes that the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament should take decisions meeting the aspirations of peoples to live in peace and security.

In conclusion, Mongolian Prime Minister Batmonh underlined that the current talks will serve to further extend the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

CSO: 1819/71

## MPRP'S GOMBOJAB VIEWS MONGOLIA-USSR RELATIONS

PM161611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society: "Forever"]

[Text] On 11 July the Mongolian people are marking their great festival, the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. There is a special meaning in looking back over the past decades to picture more clearly the permanent significance that friendship with the great Soviet people has for the Mongolian people. This friendship was and remains a very great revolutionary gain, a reliable guarantee of the Mongolian working people's freedom and independence and the surety of success in building a new life.

The Mongolian people are rightly proud that V. I. Lenin, the brilliant leader and teacher of the whole world's working people, and D. Suhe-baatar, founder of the MPRP and the people's state, were at the source of the indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Over 60 years have passed since the historic meeting between the great Lenin and the Mongolian revolutionaries' delegation headed by D. Suhe-baatar, but even now Lenin's wise words that "the struggle for state and economic independence in alliance with Soviet Russia's workers and peasants is the only correct path for every working person of your country" have the ring of an instruction.

The whole course of Mongolia's development along the path of building a new life is indissolubly linked with the friendship, fraternity and class alliance with the great Soviet land, the first socialist country. The Mongolian people, led by the MPRP, their experienced vanguard, and relying on the Soviet Union's comprehensive fraternal assistance, have managed to defend and consolidate their revolutionary gains, successfully resolve the socio-economic tasks of the noncapitalist development path and effect the transition to socialism. Mongolian-Soviet relations became the model of a completely new socialist type of international relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship has undergone the test of time and has been strengthened and tempered in the joint struggle for the triumph of common bright goals and ideals. The Soviet Union came to the Mongolian

people's aid in 1939 when the Japanese aggressors were encroaching upon Mongolia's freedom and independence in the Halhin-gol region. The Soviet-Mongolian forces' victory at Halhin-gol was a glorious page in the annals of the Mongolian and Soviet people's combat cooperation. The Mongolian people were firmly on the Soviet people's side in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany and gave them all the help they could, and in 1945 Mongolian armed forces participated shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army in routing militarist Japan.

The end of World War II, the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan with the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its armed forces and the formation of the world socialist system created favorable conditions for accelerating the pace of Mongolia's socialist building. With the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance more and more new enterprises of socialist industry, modern transportation and communications were set up in the country. By the end of the 1950's the amalgamation of individual livestock units into cooperatives has been completed and, consequently, socialist production relations triumphed throughout the country's national economy. An important achievement was the establishment and development of arable farming, which has become an independent sector. The Soviet Union's assistance played a tremendous part in all these successes.

The 1946 treaty on friendship and mutual assistance and the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR, and the new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Mongolia and the USSR of 15 January 1966 are of very great significance in the further development of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Reciprocal visits by party and state delegations from the two countries are of equally exceptional significance for the development and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and for the resolution both of long-term and current problems of our comprehensive cooperation. It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that Mongolia's working people note the tremendous attention paid by the 26th CPSU Congress to strengthening the Soviet Union's unity, friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, including Mongolia.

The 18th MPRP Congress expressed the unshakable resolve of Mongolia's communists and the entire Mongolian people to tirelessly strengthen their friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the great Soviet people and with the peoples of the other socialist community countries. From the congress rostrum Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal stated: "Our paramount task is to continue to steadily strengthen and deepen our relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The alliance, friendship and fraternity with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee of our progressive development along the path of socialist building." The cause of Mongolian-Soviet friendship is in the reliable hands of our peoples' Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the MPRP and the CPSU, in full accord with both peoples' will and aspirations.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is now developing and strengthening in breadth and depth, at all levels and in all avenues of social life and includes the coordinated actions of our parties and states in the international arena, the harmonization of socioeconomic policies, the coordination of national economic

plans, the broadening of scientific and technical exchange and the creation of joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises and economic associations. The MPRP's course toward the comprehensive rapprochement of Mongolia and the USSR is being consistently implemented in all spheres; profound integration processes are occurring in the two countries' lives and direct links are maintained between the USSR's autonomous republics, oblasts and krais and Mongolia's aymags and between the two countries' related ministries, departments, social organizations, enterprises and cultural enlightenment organizations. Soviet construction organizations, which perform over 50 percent of the entire volume of construction and installation work, are operating in Mongolia. Thousands of highly skilled Soviet workers and experts, participating directly in Mongolia's socialist building and teaching their Mongolian colleagues the most advanced work methods, are working here with a profound awareness of their internationalist duty.

The Soviet Union's fraternal and comprehensive assistance is a powerful factor in Mongolia's socioeconomic development, in successfully resolving the tasks of completing the creation of socialism's material and technical base in our country and transforming it into an industrial-agrarian socialist state. It can be stated with full justification that there is literally no single national economic sector here which has not experienced the fruits of the Soviet Union's generous assistance. Industrial enterprises built with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance now produce almost half of the country's gross industrial output, including 90 percent of the electricity and 80 percent of the coal. In the last 10 years alone the Soviet Union has helped to build over 480 projects and major complexes, among which is the joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Enrichment Combine.

Soviet culture, literature and art, the most advanced in the world, are exerting a truly beneficial influence on the formation and development of our socialist culture and the aesthetic education of Mongolian working people. In this context I would like to note the tremendous success of the Soviet culture days held last month in Mongolia, which turned into a review of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, the builders of communism, and into a true festival of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

From the bottom of their hearts the Mongolian people express profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the Soviet people and to their great friend Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in person for the tremendous attention and help provided in Mongolia's socialist building and wish all Soviet brothers new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions, in communist building and in the struggle for peace, to avert war and for the freedom and social progress of the peoples.

The creation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, which was 35 years old in May this year, was a manifestation of the Mongolian people's will and an expression of their sincere feelings of sympathy and respect for their great friends, the Soviet people, and of their profound aspiration to constantly learn from Soviet people's examples of life and work. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society is now one of Mongolia's most massive social organizations, uniting within its ranks 1,400 collective and over 500,000 individual members, that is, one-third of the country's population.

The party has entrusted the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society with the responsible task of propagandizing on a broad scale the Soviet people's world-historic experience of communist building and the role and significance of the fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance in building the new society in Mongolia, and of revealing in depth of USSR's decisive role in strengthening the forces of world socialism, in the struggle for peace, security and the social progress of the peoples and against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and war. The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society is called upon to promote the education of the country's youth and all its working people in a spirit of devotion to the indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and in a spirit of militant implacability toward anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and bourgeois ideology. All of the society's mass work is subordinated to the fulfillment of these tasks.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, which is preparing to hold its seventh congress at the end of this year, considers it its duty to step up its work on popularizing the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state geared toward curbing the arms race, preserving and consolidating peace, eliminating the threat of nuclear war and propagandizing the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in communist building. Specific events are planned for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The MPRP Central Committee Politburo recently adopted the resolution "on the preparation for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation," which envisaged marking this glorious jubilee as a festival of the triumph of the ideas of Leninism and socialist internationalism and as a great festival of the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Celebrating the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, all our people are fully resolved to mobilize all their efforts to implement the decisions of the dear party's 18th congress and the plan targets of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the name of the noble cause of the steadfast development and deepening of the Leninist Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which will strengthen and flourish forever!

CSO: 1819/71

POLISH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] On 21 July 1982, a friendship evening dedicated to the 38th Anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland took place at the Ulaanbaatar Construction Machinery and Equipment Repair Plant which is a collective member of the Mongolian-Polish Friendship Association.

Speaking at the event, D. Bilegt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee for Mongolian Peace and Friendship Associations, noted the successful development of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In his reply, Stanislaw Stawiariski, Polish People's Republic ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, dwelled in detail on the successes and achievements of the Polish people in the building of socialism and in the surmounting of the current difficulties and crisis in the country.

CSO: 1819/70

## MONGOLIAN BUDDHISTS SUPPORT UNIFICATION OF KOREA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1936 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting was held today in the Gandantigchilen Monastery where the headquarters for the World Asiatic Buddhists Conference is located. It was held in conjunction with the month campaign dedicated to supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their homeland on a peaceful democratic basis.

The representatives of the Mongolian Buddhists who spoke at the meeting resolutely censured the United States which is impeding the peaceful unification of Korea. They expressed solidarity with the struggle of progressive society for the unification of Korea by peaceful democratic means.

The participants of the meeting appealed to the Asiatic Buddhists to more broadly develop the movement to support the just struggle of the Korean people.

Responsible workers of the Executive Committee for Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations and diplomatic workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Embassy in the Mongolian People's Republic were present at the meeting.

CSO: 1819/70

MINISTER OF TRADE, PROCUREMENT AWARDED ORDER OF SUKHE BATOR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Order of Sukhe Bator was awarded to C. Molom, minister of trade and procurement, in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The minister was presented this high award for his many years of productive work in responsible posts in party and state organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

CSO: 1819/70



SOVIET CONSUL-GENERAL IN CHOYBALSAN RECEIVES AWARD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, M. I. Petunin, Soviet consul-general in Choybalsan, was awarded the Order of the "North Star." He was presented this award for his contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, presented the award on 24 July 1982 at the Government House of the Mongolian People's Republic.

CSO: 1819/70

MEDALS PRESENTED TO POLISH SPECIALISTS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1916 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Medals of the Mongolian People's Republic were presented to a group of Polish specialists working in Mongolia. These were awarded in accordance with a decree of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

In presenting the medals, S. Udbal, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, warmly congratulated the specialists of the fraternal country on the occasion of the 38th Anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland.

D. Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad, other officials, and Stanislaw Stawiarski, Polish People's Republic ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, were present when the awards were presented.

CSO: 1819/70

GREETINGS TO IRISH CP CONGRESS

OW170141 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME)--The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 18th congress of the Communist Party of Ireland [CPI]. The telegram reads that Mongolian Communists express solidarity with the consistent struggle of Irish Communists for basic interests of the working class of Ireland, for socioeconomic transformations in the country, against the oppression of the monopolistic capital and the interference of imperialism into its affairs.

The telegram expressed confidence that the fraternal relations between the MPRP and the CPI based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further develop and strengthen in the interests of consolidating the unity of all anti-imperialists forces of the present.

CSO: 1819/71

## NEW BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, Apr 82 p 22

[Article by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA correspondent B. Rachkov, Ulaanbaatar-Moscow: "MPR: A New Branch -- Crop Farming"]

[Text] Arriving in the MPR in the early spring, one notes how carefully pieces of chopped ice are placed under trees and on flower beds in the towns and villages. This is the first watering. The ice is chopped from nearby -- not very numerous -- frozen-solid creeks and impoundments. Nor can one help but notice how rapidly the sun removes snow from the south slopes of mountains and how slowly the snow cover melts on their northern slopes, providing moisture to trees and shrubs, very few of which are encountered on the dry and rocky south slopes. Little moisture, thin topsoil, approximately 90 frost-free days the entire year -- these are most typical features which apply to almost all of Mongolia, which is situated in the most continental part of Asia, with an average elevation of 1000 meters, and receiving only 200-300 millimeters of precipitation annually. These climatic conditions, which are unfavorable to farming, have from ancient times predetermined nomadic livestock raising as the only area of development of that country's agriculture.

The victory of the people's power in Mongolia, the course of policy taken by the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] toward building socialism, and a steady improvement in the material prosperity and cultural level of the population have made development of all principal branches and sectors of a modern economy vitally important to Mongolia.

### Comprehensive Progress

The major branches of the food processing industry and light industry, which process livestock products for the needs of the population and for export, were established in the first decades of people's rule in this country, which was transitioning from feudalism to socialism. In recent decades, as the international economic relations of the MPR expanded, especially after Mongolia joined the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance in 1962, the metalworking industries began rapidly developing in the MPR, as well as the fuel-raw materials foundation, based on domestic natural resources. Within a short historical period of time Mongolia, working in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, was transformed from a backward livestock-breeding country into a dynamically growing agrarian-industrial state.

Today industry and the construction industry are generating more than one third of the national income of the MPR. Mongolian industry accounts for more than half of the country's domestic commodity turnover.

The industrialization of Mongolia, which has accelerated in recent decades, has made it urgently necessary and at the same time possible to develop, alongside livestock raising, various branches of crop-farming agriculture. In the course of just a quarter of a century, annual crop-farming production has increased 7-10-fold and more. Mongolia, which in the past spent hundreds of millions of tugriks each year on imported grain and flour, today provides almost its entire requirements in bread and flour products from domestically produced grain.

Alongside growth and development of livestock grazing, grass sowing for forage began expanding. Production of feed just for the state reserve fund has increased from 15,000 to 192,000 tons. Strengthening of the feed base by crop farming has helped a 15-percent increase in the total number of cattle, sheep, and hogs -- to a figure of almost 17 million head last year. The overall percentage share of crop farming in total agricultural gross output now exceeds 20 percent, as compared with 5 percent in 1950. What is the secret of such rapid growth?

"A third of a century ago," stated Ts. Oold, deputy chief of the agriculture department of the MPRP Central Committee, "we began implementing a Leninist plan of development of agricultural production applicable to Mongolian conditions. The 13th MPRP Congress was held in March 1958, which went down in history as a congress of mass co-production, while in December 1959 the Third MPRP Central Committee Plenum advanced the task of all-out development of agriculture on the basis of opening up virgin lands. Since that time more than 200,000 private, family livestock and farming operations in this country were consolidated into large socialized units. In particular," Ts. Oold continued, "more than 250 agricultural associations were formed, more than 230 of which are engaged not only in livestock raising but also in growing crops. Sixty state farms were also established, most of which emphasized crop farming. More than 1 million hectares of virgin land, of a total of 1.8 million hectares suited for crop farming in the MPR, have been put to the plow up to the present time.

Crop Production Growth in the MPR (thousand tons)

Crop	1955	1981
Grain	47	342
Vegetables	3	28
Potatoes	6	40

"Suited for raising crops," Ts. Oold repeated pensively. "We have very little such land, less than 2 percent of this country's entire agricultural acreage. The best topsoils are not more than 40-50 centimeters deep, while in many instances they are less than 15 centimeters. With our severe spring dry winds,

this topsoil can be blown away by wind erosion after the first few plowings. This is why we made the decision to disturb virgin soil only when we acquired the proper technology, the most advanced agrotechnical equipment and techniques. The Soviet Union has unselfishly given them to us, just as they have shared with us their wealth of experience in farming long-fallow land, which is similar in many respects to ours. With the assistance of the Soviet Union we established dozens of state farms, most of which specialize in grain, but which also produce meat, milk, and vegetables. On the basis of last year's performance figures, these farms produced 38 percent of this country's grain, 36 percent of total state farm-produced meat, 65 percent of milk, and from 30 to 40 percent of vegetables and feeds."

In addition to the USSR, other countries of the socialist community are also taking part in development of Mongolia's crop farming. The Nomgon State Farm, one of seven which were established with the economic and technical assistance of the USSR in the last five-year plan, is situated at an average elevation of more than 1000 meters above sea level, almost 300 kilometers to the northwest of Ulaanbaatar. In charge of this state farm is N. Perenley, an energetic man of middle years, who carefully weighs every word. "It is an easy matter to plow land," he stated. "It is much more important to turn up the virgin soil in the consciousness of the people, who have always engaged in livestock raising. Soviet specialists helped us here with their experience and knowledge. Working shoulder to shoulder with them are five of our young comrades, who will soon be directing these areas of operations on their own."

Agronomists N. Gorbanev and D. Mordan are always working together. They enthusiastically tell of the benefit of employing the moldboardless plowing method on the state farm's shallow, light loam soil. This method is presently being used to cultivate 20,000 hectares, as compared with 2000 in 1977. Within a few years weeds have been almost totally eliminated from the cultivated acreage, and more and more fertilizer is being used, especially manure, which is supplied by the livestock units.

State farm workers consider it very important that they maintain a yield of 10-11 quintals per hectare, which is presently customary for the first years on virgin soil in this area, while subsequently they must definitely exceed this figure. Unfortunately not all brigades are performing the required aggregate of procedures on an optimal timetable, and last year some brigades produced a yield of less than 10 quintals. On the other hand Brigade 4, headed by S. Bazarch, has more than doubled their performance and has become a model to emulate by farmers throughout the district.

"Our last year's success," explained the brigade leader, "was based on adoption of the Ipatovo method of equipment utilization. It made it possible to increase machinery productivity and to shorten field work time. In addition, we made sure to plow fallow lands in advance, as well as other jobs, in order better to protect ourselves against the dry spring winds...."

We were later told that thanks to the fact that more than 10 state farms have begun incorporating the Ipatovo method, definite changes are taking place toward improvement of equipment utilization and shortening the time required

to harvest the crop, haul straw from the fields, and perform fall plowing simultaneously with harvesting. Among this country's farmers there are many who have achieved success as a result of practical adoption of advanced labor methods. For example, the workers of the mechanized field team on the Dzun-Hara State Farm headed by tractor-combine operator Ch. Bayar, which performs all crop growing operations on the basis of a system which does not employ work orders, has produced an average yield of 13.7 quintals per hectare during the five-year plan and thus overfulfilled the plan by 22 percent.

The director of Nomgon, N. Pereley, in response to the question of how the entire farm could boost performance to the results of these farm machinery operators, replied succinctly: "It is simply necessary for everybody to learn to work as they work. To work even better, and to operate the equipment more intelligently." Thinking for a moment, he then added: "And of course all brigades need better-quality seed, and it would be a good thing to have more soil-conservation equipment and fertilizer. In the future we shall build a small dam on a nearby creek in order to provide at least some irrigation to the land around it...."

The management and party organization of the Nomgon State Farm link many hopes and plans with the younger generation. They are almost more proud of their 330-pupil school than of any other facility at the central farmstead. The upper-graders are enthusiastically studying how to handle and operate equipment and are more and more helping the farm with their labor during the summer.

#### Goals Have Been Specified

During these days, on the Nomgon State Farm and on other farms which we visited, they were actively discussing the results of the recent MPRP Central Committee Plenum, which was devoted to matters pertaining to the further development of crop farming. Tasks formulated at the plenum pertaining to intensification of agricultural production and a steady increase in production per hectare and per head of livestock met with unanimous local support.

In view of the fact that the erosion of soil, the fertility of which is built up over the course of thousands of years, can cause irreparable damage to agriculture, the plenum particularly drew the attention of each farm and each farm worker to the necessity of a conservationist's attitude toward the land and its protection. The plenum stressed the importance of improving farming practices, improving the technical equipment of farms, the work productivity of seed-growing centers, organization of labor and discipline, as well as reducing labor force turnover and decreasing various nonproductive expenditures.

When one recalls the lively manner in which these and other tasks were discussed at the Nomgon State Farm and on other farms we visited, and how energetically they are engaged in the quest for as yet unutilized local reserve potential, and how they specified the responsibility of Communists for new work trends and areas, one became more confident that the plenum tasks would be accomplished. By 1985 an additional 250,000 hectares of virgin soil will be put to the plow, and the average annual crop production volume will

increase by approximately two thirds during the five-year plan. The average annual grain harvest should total 640,000 tons, potatoes and vegetables -- approximately 130,000 tons, and feed crops from cultivated acreage -- more than 430,000 tons. The feed base of livestock raising will become considerably stronger. There will be a qualitative and quantitative improvement in supply of diversified foodstuffs to the public.

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CSO: 1819/47



#### BRIEFS

NEW NEPAL ENVOY--Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun (MONTSAME)--Narendra Bikram Shah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the Mongolian People's Republic, has presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. [Text] [OW130048 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 11 Jun 82]

FRENCH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jun (MONTSAME)--A newly appointed ambassador of France Philippie Legrain has presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great Hural. [Text] [OW110813 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 1819/71

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